

103D CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. J. RES. 45

Authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 4 (legislative day, JANUARY 5), 1993

Mr. MITCHELL (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. PELL, Mr. HELMS, Mr. NUNN, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. GORTON, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. INOUE, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. FORD, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. JOHNSTON, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MATHEWS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. GLENN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was considered, read the third time, and passed

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces in  
Somalia.

Whereas an estimated 300,000 Somalis reportedly have died of hunger or as casualties of widespread violence since the fall of Siad Barre in January 1991;

Whereas international relief agencies had been unable to deliver adequate assistance to those most in need due to increasingly difficult and dangerous security conditions, including pervasive banditry and looting;

Whereas Congress has expressed its support for a greater United Nations role in addressing the political and hu-

manitarian situation in Somalia through Senate Resolutions 258 and 132 and House of Representatives Resolution 370;

Whereas the United Nations Secretary General and United States officials had concluded that massive intervention in Somalia would be necessary to avert further starvation on this scale;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council on December 3, 1992, enacted Resolution 794, authorizing the use of “all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia”;

Whereas President Bush began deploying United States armed forces on December 8, 1992, in response to United Nations Resolution 794;

Whereas more than 20,000 American servicemen and women are now in Somalia under Operation Restore Hope and have been joined by troops from many other nations;

Whereas President Bush has emphasized that United States Armed Forces will be withdrawn and that the security mission will be assumed by the United Nations’ UNOSOM operation as soon as a “secure environment” for the delivery of food has been created; and

Whereas, on December 10, 1992, President Bush formally reported to Congress on the deployment of United States Armed Forces in Somalia: Now, therefore, be it

- 1        *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2   *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This joint resolution may be cited as the “Authoriza-  
3 tion for Use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia”.

4 **SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES**  
5 **ARMED FORCES.**

6 (a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The President is authorized to  
7 use United States Armed Forces pursuant to United Na-  
8 tions Security Council Resolution 794 in order to imple-  
9 ment the Resolution, which authorizes the use of “all nec-  
10 essary means to establish as soon as possible a secure en-  
11 vironment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia”.

12 (b) **WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.**—  
13 Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolu-  
14 tion, the Congress declares that this section is intended  
15 to constitute specific statutory authorization within the  
16 meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

17 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

18 (a) **UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCES.**—It  
19 is the sense of Congress that the President should consult  
20 with the Secretary General of the United Nations and with  
21 the other member countries of the United Nations Secu-  
22 rity Council to ensure that peacekeeping forces from other  
23 countries of the United Nations continue to be deployed  
24 in Somalia to maintain a secure environment and to allow  
25 United States Armed Forces to transfer the mission to  
26 a United Nations-led force at the earliest possible date.

1 (b) MEASURES OF SELF-PROTECTION.—It is the  
2 sense of Congress that the President should make every  
3 effort to ensure that United States Armed Forces serving  
4 in Somalia as part of a United Nations-led force are per-  
5 mitted to take all reasonable measures to protect them-  
6 selves.

7 (c) ASSESSMENT OF COSTS.—It is the sense of Con-  
8 gress that the President should submit a report to Con-  
9 gress providing an assessment of the costs of Operation  
10 Restore Hope, indicating the costs assessed to the United  
11 States, the United Nations, and other countries and relat-  
12 ed organizations involved in the operation.

13 **SEC. 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**

14 Not later than September 1, 1993, the Secretary of  
15 State and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly submit  
16 to Congress a report on the introduction and commitment  
17 of United States Armed Forces into combat situations.  
18 This report shall include—

19 (1) a specific review of the goals of United  
20 States policy in Somalia and an outline of objective  
21 criteria which will enable the United States to evalu-  
22 ate when those goals are achieved;

23 (2) a review of all actions taken to ensure that  
24 United States material contributions to United Na-

1        tions forces in Somalia are counted against United  
2        States assessments in Somalia;

3            (3) a review of United States international in-  
4        terests and their correlation to the commitment of  
5        United States Armed Forces;

6            (4) a description of the factors to be used in  
7        evaluating future commitments of United States  
8        combat forces;

9            (5) specifically, a review of the many situations  
10       in the world where there are intense humanitarian  
11       needs and a means of evaluating what elements,  
12       when present, would permit these situations to rise  
13       to a level of importance necessary for the commit-  
14       ment of United States combat forces; and

15           (6) considerations which will affect whether  
16       United States Armed Forces will be permitted to be  
17       engaged as a portion of an international peacekeep-  
18       ing force, including—

19                (A) United States command of United  
20       States troops;

21                (B) equitable financial contributions of na-  
22       tions so engaged; and

23                (C) the right of United States combat  
24       forces to defend themselves throughout all levels  
25       of conflict.

